The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869. NUMBER 11.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY PALEMON JOHN.

Office on Northeast corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS:—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1w	4w	2m	3m	6m	1yr
1 inch	$1 00	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 inches	2 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	13 00	20 00
3 inches	2 50	5 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
¼ column	3 50	7 00	10 00	13 00	19 50	30 00
½ column	5 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
1 column	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	50 00
2 columns	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

GRANDY & HINES attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

W. F. M. ERRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, is at door to old Bank. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Road street, two doors from Main. v1n1-1y

D. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, Main st. v1n1-1y

D. R. L. RAVENDER, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

D. R. REID, COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Heels, residence, Elizabeth st. v1n1-1y

D. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Ehringhaus store, on Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

D. R. H. MCINTOSH physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., one door east Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. G. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

L. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n1-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C. dealers in real estate, timber lands, lumber and general merchandise, corner Road and Main. v1n1-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, &c., corner 103d and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, dealer in dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, and corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1n1-1y

C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

C. CURRIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1n1-1y

D. R. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 1 Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. STOUGH, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

JOS. W. E. SMITH, grocer, Road street, north of Fearing st. v1n1-1y

C. OVERBY, agt. Rotor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. v1n1-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

E. HARRELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Hall's old stand. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor, boarding and lodging, Main st., west of Road. v2-1y

EDENTON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. E. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co., office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. R. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. R. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas. Gutrkin. Attorney—C. W. Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Mickell. Constable—J. H. Mickell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

POST OFFICE—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M. E. Church, Rev. W. P. Wright, Pastor—Services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—Sunday service at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev. J. W. Murphy, Rector—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Baptist Church, Rev. R. B. Overby, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m.—Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday, after school.—Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 8 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Virginian, No. 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T. A. Commander, W. C.—Achores, No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress—C. L. Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Sutley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt F Brown; Commissioners, Saml Wardley, T H Blount, Henry Bonner, Jas Pugh, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J G Rodgers; Representative, Hiram E Sutley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and September. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlett; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Forebee; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, T B Bandall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Ferebee, Samuel F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Birdnikley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodruff; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Bridgeman, Chas McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, T G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

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D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

D. JENKINS, Teller.

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C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ABEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. L. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Orlem L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John Y. Skinner; 4th District, Neill McKay; 5th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 6th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N. J. Riddick, Raleigh; U. S. Attorney, D. H. Starbuck, Salem; U. S. Marshal, S. P. Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Second Monday in April and October, at Edenton; 3d Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hilyard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, S J Lowther, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, K B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, W J Holloman, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Cokeraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C Mo Lond, John J Gifford, Jas P Wahab, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, E B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Stetson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Rogley; Register of Deeds, Wm C Elwin; Surveyor, Jas E Moore; Commissioners, A C Wentz, F G Martindale, H J Modlin, Jas L Hardison, Bryant Bennett.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Baxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T Hollamon, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R C Parker, J T Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W H Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, C Guirkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, L W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, B F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, T G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Rateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Melson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R S Goelet, J B Chesson, jun., M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, T G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

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Poetry.

First-Day Thoughts.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

In calm and cool and silence, once again
I find my old accustomed place among
My brethren, where, perchance, no human tongue
Shall utter words, where never hymn is sung,
Nor deep-toned organ blown, nor censer swung;
Nor dim light falling through the pictured pane!
There, syllabled, by silence, let me hear
The still small voice which reached the prophet's ear:
Read in my heart a still diviner law
Than Israel's leader on his table saw!
There let me strive with each besetting sin,
Recall my wandering fancies, and restrain
The sore disquiet of a restless brain;
And, as the path of duty is made plain,
May grace be given that I may walk therein,
Not like the hireling, for his selfish gain,
With awkward glances and reluctant tread,
Making a merit of his coward dread—
But cheerful, in the light around me thrown,
Walking as one to pleasant service led;
Doing God's will as if it were my own,
Yet trusting not in mine, but His strength alone.

Selected Story.

The Fair Mendicant.

AN ENGLISH STORY.

Paul Ventner was the curate of Bladesburg with wisdom in his head, with tenderness in his heart, but with precious little money in his pocket.

One June morning, as he was coming round the porter's lodge of Foley Hall, he heard a sweet plaintive voice say:

"For the love of God, help me. I am starving!"

He raised his head, quite startled out of his equanimity. On the steps sat a young woman. Her cheeks were tear-stained, and her head and shoulders were enveloped in a shawl. That she was suffering was evident, yet she wore neither the air nor the dress of an ordinary mendicant.

He stopped and regarded her for a moment, and then dropped a coin into her outstretched palm. She did not close her hand; she did not look up to see if he was young or old, or down at the coin to note its value.

"Thank you," she murmured, never raising the dark eye-lashes from the wet cheeks.

"I can keep body and soul a little longer together with that. And then? Why, I can beg again, even if it kills me. Oh, kind, sir, it is work that I want, steady daily work, ill-paid though it be. Anything, rather than to beg."

Thoughtfully the young curate stood, with one hand holding his hat, the other in his pocket. Then his eyes fell upon the full, white, finely rounded arm; next upon the sweet, sad, oval face.

"You seem to be a stranger here?" he said.

"I am; I walked over from Shadestone."

"Walked? Not in a day?"

"No—nor in ten of them, sir. I worked a little here, and begged a little there, and started between times," replied the woman, adding to the voice that was so sweet and low a little hysterical laugh that made him shudder.

"Where are you going?" he asked.

"Where, I do not know, sir. Anywhere. I wouldn't be made to do it; and so I ran away. No—I would have died first."

She said that with a vehemence; it was not clear what she meant, but she seemed so much a lady, and Paul was invariably so polite that he refrained from asking an explanation.

"What kind of employment do you seek?" was his next question.

"Some for willing hands and heart to do, sir. Teaching would suit me best, but it is not for me to state my preference."

During all this time she had not raised her eyes to his face. Was it from humility or shame? He was not one easily deceived, only he wanted a fair scrutiny of her face and eyes.

"I am the curate of Bladesburg," he said. "My name is Paul Ventnor. This is the lodge at Foley Hall. If you will enter it with me, I will get you a temporary home at least. Come."

She rose to her feet; then elevating her head, she fixed her eyes upon him. They were such trusting, brown eyes, that they set his nerves a tingling. As they deepened in intensity, and more and more of the childish sweetness came into her face, the curate felt that he could trust her, but he also felt somewhat embarrassed, which made him feel vexed at himself.

"You have not yet told me your name," he said.

"No, I have not," she replied, the color in her cheeks deepening. Then, with the least perceptible hesitancy, she said, "My name is Grace Templeton."

Paul Ventnor thought it was a very pretty name, but did not say so. He seized the knocker at the door and gave a vigorous peal. A servant answered it, and the two soon stood in the presence of the lady of Foley Hall. She esteemed the young curate very highly, and placed a proper appreciation on his character and talents. A word from him in behalf of Grace would have been sufficient, had she not possessed any personal or mental charms even.

The result of the interview was that she was at once accepted at Folly Hall, not as a menial, but as a companion to my Lady, who was a widow and an invalid. Grace was refined, able and scholarly, and her natural vivacity soon returning to her, no one could have been more companionable to one who was disposed to be taciturn and gloomy.

Six months passed away, and during that time Paul Ventnor visited Foley Hall more frequently than there was any absolute necessity for, and was not long unconscious of the motive that took him thither. Day by day Grace grew more lovely to his eyes and more dear to his heart. She attended his ministry with rare constancy, and his sermons seemed dull and soundless to himself when she was not in her pew, with her great brown eyes fixed upon his face. He was desperately in love with her, but he made no declaration. The living at Bladesburg was only worth five hundred pounds per annum, and he could not think of marrying upon that.

At the end of six months a servant in livery appeared at Folly Hall.

"I have a letter for lady Templeton," he said.

"For whom?" responded my lady, with a stare.

"For the Earl's daughter, for the lady of Templeton Place."

The madam took the letter, with the great red seal, in a dazed sort of way, then rang the bell for Grace.

"A letter for you," she said.

Grace's face grew red and white by turns as her eyes fell upon the direction upon the letter. She glanced at the servant, who bowed with servile reverence.

"This is from my father, the Earl," she said. "Does he know that I am here, Mr. Williams?"

"He does not my lady. Your brother Edgar has kept his secret well."

She then opened the letter, and read as follows:

TEMPLETON PLACE, Nov., 29, 1849.

My Dear Grace—I have relented. You are an angel, while I am a choleric old fool. You were right in your estimate of Claiborn. He was a mere adventurer, and now in jail on half dozen counts. I was never so infatuated before. You shall marry whomsoever it may please you to marry. I beg your forgiveness, and beg you to return. Edgar consented to forward this, as I am ignorant of your whereabouts.

Your doting, irascible father,
MARCUS TEMPLETON.

P. S.—Claxton the Rector is dead.

A bright light diffused the face of Grace. She took the blank leaf from the letter, and taking out her lead pencil, wrote as follows:

My Dear Father—I hold no bitterness. The death of Rev. Mr. Claxton leaves the rectorship of Shadestone vacant. I will return on condition that you give me the living at Shadestone to whoever I may name.

Your Daughter,
GRACE.

Folding up the note she handed it to the servant, and said:

"Mr. Williams, give that to your master. I will expect you back with an answer to morrow noon."

The man bowed, retired, and the next day appeared with the following reply:

"Agreed. Pleas name the rector. Be back to-morrow. M. T."

Grace found it necessary to make my lady of Foley Hall her confident. Her story was a simple one, and may in part have been divined by words she let drop before the curate on the steps of the lodge and by the tenor of her father's letter.

The latter was a stern, self-opinionated, irascible old gentleman. A dissolate young fellow, named Claiborn, who pretended to be of noble descent, and immensely wealthy, had ingratiated himself into the Earl's friendship. To such an extent had he accomplished this, that when he proposed for the hand of Grace, the old gentleman was delighted, and insisted that she should comply. But she had read the character of her suitor and persistnetly refused. One violent interview followed another, until Grace left Templeton Place, willing to endure any privations rather than marry against her will, or submit to a repetition of the violent scenes. In the end the Earl was forced to confess that he had been woefully deceived, and truly unkind.

* * * * * * *

Grace was standing alone with Paul Ventnor in the great library of Foley Hall. He knew that she was going away on the morrow, but he did not know that she belonged to the *noblesse*. His heart was sad, and he kept his teeth hard shut, as it thereby to be more able to keep back an avowal of his passion. Grace had learned to love him dearly; and suspected his motive for remaining silent.

"I must bid you good-by, as you will not be here to-morrow," she said softly, holding out her white hand to him. "Oh, I shall miss your sermons very much."

"And myself also, I had hoped," he said, sadly, humbly.

"And yourself, also, repeated Grace, in her truthful way, and with heightened color. "Your congregation do not appreciate you, Mr. Ventnor. Your salary is far too meagre for the talents you possess, for the labor you perform. The rectorate of Shadestone is vacant. It is worth two thousand pounds. Ah, if you had that Mr. Ventnor."

"Yes, if I had," said Paul, his voice trembling. "I know what I would do then."

He averted his face to stifle his emotion. Grace knew what he wanted to say, and woman-like, she determined to make him say it. With her eyes fixed upon him, and tapping the floor with her dainty slippered foot, she said in a low sweet voice:

"What would you do?"

He turned full upon her, his dark, handsome face all aglow. He caught her hand, and, in a thick, husky tone said:

"What would I do then? I would hold your hand thus, and say, Grace, I love you! will you be mine?"

Paul was trembling, and Grace's face flushed with pleasure.

"It strikes me you have said it now," she said with a little gay laugh, and withdrawing her hand.

"When you are Rector of Shadestone, I will hear you with more complacency. Good night, Mr. Ventnor."

The young curate went away from Foley Hall with a heavy heart, and the next Sabbath was a dull and heavy one indeed. But on the next Monday following he received a very great surprise, in the shape of a document bearing an Earl's crest, which read as follows:

TEMPLETON PLACE, Dec., 8, 1849.

To Paul Ventnor, Curate of Bladesburg:

Rev. Sir—The Rectorate of Shadestone awaits your acceptance. By Christmas we would expect to find you in charge.

Yours in haste,
MARCUS TEMPLETON.

Then followed one of the Earl's blunt postscripts:

"My daughter Grace has recommended the appointment."

Paul Ventnor was almost dumbfounded. He sank into a chair and burst into tears. He was appreciated at last, and the rectorate of Shadestone was his. How was it to be explained? Was the fair mendicant at the Lodge gate an Earl's daughter? Had the crown piece he dropped into her hand brought him an annuity of £2,000 a year.

He accepted the offer, and by the holidays he was in charge. In course of time Grace explained all to him; then he renewed his proposition, which she entertained with very gratifying "complacency."

But when he applied to the Earl he was bluntly refused. Grace interceded and was also refused.

"Father," she said, "what's a Templeton's word worth?"

"As much as his bond, child, and rightly kept from father to son down a proud ancestral line."

Grace laughed softly, with a sparkle of triumph in her eye. She took from her bosom the letter the Earl had written to her.

"See," she said, "I hold your written word—a terse bond, indeed, with your crest and name attached. In it you say, "I shall marry whomsoever I shall please to marry. Well—I please to marry Paul Ventnor, the rector of Shadestone."

The Earl's face clouded and then relaxed. Fair and proud as a queen his daughter looked, with the brown, expectant eyes fixed upon him. He went to her, put his arm around her, kissed her and said:

"Be it so, child, I am fairly caught. Although Ventnor is not titled, he is a handsome, great hearted fellow. He will be a Dean before he dies. May you ever be happy together."

Miscellaneous.

Food for the Reflective—Original and Selected.

NO. V.

BY F. S. PROCTOR.

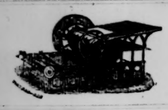
When you are told that a man is a great man, simply ask what he has done? what influence he has had on his age and race? What he has done is the measure of his greatness. The world judges by no other rule, although it has been said the world does not know its greatest men, because they have not been men of action.

Thought, or ideas, are the common property of all men: and he who uses, fuses and assimilates and expands the thoughts of others, is a benefactor to his race. Ideas are the circulating mental coin of the world. There is, strictly speaking, little or no originality in the world. There is nothing new in matter; it is constantly appearing under new forms only; so in the mental world. The great man only combines, expands and presents the ideas of others, under new forms of growth, conformable to his age. It cannot be otherwise; no man stands wholly isolated and alone. For instance, Plato, who gave culture to modern Europe, only absorbed and expanded the science and learning of his time. All things became fused and passed through his brain. The lessons and teachings of Socrates, Philolaus, Timeus, Heraclitus, Parmenides, Solon, Sophron, Egyptian Priests, and others, fused and germinated in him.

The more we study him, the larger become his proportions. In the vast sea of antiquity, he looms up like some huge leviathan of the deep. In the world of intellect, he seems a towering mountain, the polar star of thought; and the pigmy men of the present day, but detached drift and boulders, washed down in the course of time.

His mind was endowed with a larger synthesis, he took a broader view, and deeper insight into things than any man before or since. He

NORTH CAROLINIAN.



EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 9, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

LET REPUBLICANS DO THEIR DUTY.

As we have time and again stated, the Republican party is the party of progress, of justice, *of right*. It has circumvented the machinations of the enemies of the Republic, and uniting with the true patriots of the land, has saved its life. It has yet a mission to perform—high, patriotic, glorious. It must carry the ship of State through the turbulent waters yet between us and a safe anchorage. Republicans of North Carolina! let us, one and all, resolve to do our duty. Let us, in word and act, encourage, strengthen and sustain the Administration in the laborious and responsible work before it.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Have any number of our readers ever reflected that the school house is a better and a more important institution than either the Court House or the State House. It is nevertheless a fact. In the State House, we are told, the laws are enacted. Very true. Again we are reminded that it is in our Court House where the laws are applied. Admitted. But answer us one simple question, and it gets down to the bottom of the whole subject! Where is it that our legislators, our judges, our lawyers and our jurymen are made? *In the School House.* As essential and as important as those other institutions are, the Public School is infinitely more important still.

Here in a country where every boy is to be a voter, where he is destined to be clothed with the responsibilities, not of citizenship alone, but of a law-maker, what institution so important to him and the public as that which prepares him for the proud and noble position before him? And yet our tax payers have been indifferent and our public men, until recently, have paid but little attention to the subject. Practically they have been suffering our boys to *grow* up instead of training them. Instead of fitting and preparing them for the momentous responsibilities and duties of useful life they have left them "shift for themselves," and terribly has society been paying for it.

We hold that while it is proper for counties to appropriate money for the building of Court Houses and States to expend sufficient for the erection of Halls for Legislation, they should not forget to provide liberally for the building of *School Houses*. And they should be made neat, attractive, and comfortable. They should be decorated and ornamented with black boards, maps, globes, and all the instruments and apparatus essential for the acquiring of a sound and practical education. All this would be found to pay—not to the child alone, but to the *tax payers*, for just in proportion as money is judiciously expended in this direction will it curtail the expenses forced upon us in another the prosecution of crime, the building of jails, penetentiaries &c.

We are the friend and advocate of universal education. In a popular government the School House should be made a *practical reality*. Instead of the niggardly policy of building them carelessly—small and without any regard to comfort, health, taste or beauty—the greatest care should be exercised in all these respects. It is in the School House where the most important years of every boy and girl are spent. Cramp them, confine them, imprison them for long hours each day in a narrow, dingy room without ventilation, on rude and torturing benches, and you not only make school repulsive and retard their advancement up the "hill of science," but you blunt the healthful and cheerful impulses of their minds and make their after lives very different from what a *natural* system of training and pleasant surroundings in the school house would have done. Depend upon it, this is an important matter.

THE REPUBLIC OF LABOR.

The signal benefit of the great work of emancipation performed by the war was not simply the release of the late slaves of the South from their chains of bondage, but it was the elevation of the whole republic into a nation of working men. While slavery endured, a stain of degradation and even of disgrace was diffused, in at least one half of the republic, through the whole body of labor. Every man who toiled was insensibly likened to those whose toil was a work of their inferiority. But since slavery is gone we contemplate the life of the laborer in its true character, in all its usefulness, in all its dignity, in all its many relations to the good of society. Before, while the laborer was identified with the low, repulsive and servile condition in which labor was performed, the eyes of too many were blinded to the perception of its true nature and uses. It was estimated wholly by the material advantages it brought, and not by its moral worth and merit. A function that slaves might fulfil was not a function that excited either admiration or regard; it was declared a groveling function, one that a scholar might justly abhor and a gentleman despise.

But the great change of the war has caused the people to look at the great fact with a deeper insight and wisdom. Three virtues lie in labor, which present themselves at once in any consideration of its virtue; a man perfects himself by working, he perfects his individual outward condition; and it helps to bind together, in finer relations, the whole frame work of society.

We think it is CARLYLE who says: "Consider here the soul of a man is composed with a kind of real hell; the moment he sets himself to work. Doubt, desire, sorrow, remorse, indignation, despair itself, like hell-dogs, howling, pursues the soul of the poor day-worker, as of every man; but he bends himself with free valor against his task, and all these are stilled, all these shrink murmuringly far off into their caves. The man is now a man. The blessed glow of labor is on him, as purifying fire wherein all poison is burnt up—and of sour smoke itself there is made bright blessed flame." And such is the testimony of universal experience.

"BOOK FARMING"

A "subscriber" askes our opinion respecting the value of what is called "Book Farming." The tone of his communication—evidently not intended for publication—indicates that he sympathises with the gentlemen of the "old school" whose prejudices against "book farming" were so great that they would not read anything on the subject. But to oblige our "subscriber" we will briefly respond to his request.

We believe that intelligence and research produce beneficial and profitable results upon every subject to which they are applied. And surely Agriculture is not so poor as to furnish an exception to the rule. It was WEBSTER who once said in reference to Agriculture that "it feeds us, to a great extent clothes us, and without it we could have no manufactories and we should have no commerce; these all stand together, but they stand like pillars—the largest in the center—and that largest is Agriculture." We believe that a pursuit of such importance is worthy of research and that the investigation of it will repay.

We do not believe that a man can be made a good farmer by reading alone. But it is a fact beyond controversy that the best and most successful farmers do read everything they can having a bearing upon the various departments of Agriculture.

Again, a farmer, be he ever so thorough and with ever so much experience, cannot know every method of practice that is followed in every part of the country; and as most practices are discovered by what is called "chance" or accident, it is clear the discovery cannot be generally known until it is carried abroad. A farmer who has the time to travel may become acquainted with many of these improvements. He can appreciate the information he receives in conversation with other farmers, and by observation of field labor. But the great majority of farmers never find time for much travel. Hence the use of agricultural books and newspapers. They carry hints, suggestions, discoveries—everything to the *home* of the farmer. They enable him to hear and know what is going on in his particular field of labor. They keep him *thinking* as well as working. They induce habits of investigation, comparison of other's experience with his own, and prepare him for the most judicious practice. This sort of "book farming" we approve. To the farmer it is of great value.

ENERGY AN ELEMENT OF SUCCESS.

A man who lacks energy will find this world a hard one. He is continually complaining about the troubles and difficulties of life. The trouble and difficulty, in nine cases out of ten, *is with himself*. By exercising *energy* he would find them removed.

If a man allows himself to be discouraged by obstacles needing perseverance [illegible] he had better lay down and die at once, for the world is full of obstacles. No sooner do we surmount one than another arises. We must make life a conflict—must work. Idleness begets enervation. Then follows discouragement. The result is failure and ruin.

People of the South, you have been inactive too long. You have lacked energy. Arouse, shake off your lethargy, *go to work*. You have grand opportunities; make the most of them.

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

According to the increased collection of Revenue since the 4th of March last up to the 1st of September, as compared with the collection of revenue for the same period in 1868, *the revenue of the government will be increased not less than* FIFTY MILLIONS *per annum when contrasted with the last three years of the late Administration.*

THE REBUKE OF GEN. ROSENCRANS TO THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The democrats of Ohio, at their recent State Convention, nominated Gen. ROSENCRANS for Governor. In a long letter he declined to accept, and took occasion to read them a strong lecture, one which they will not soon forget. The following extract may be taken as a sample:

"The country requires, and the Democratic party ought to be, *a party of life, of action and of progress.* Fossils and fault-finders do not properly belong to the party, and if found in it ought to *go on the retired list*, leaving to its opponents, of all shades and grades, all narrow and sectional grounds, all monopolies and favoritism, *based on class, creed, race, color or national origin.* The Democratic party of the United States ought to hold high the banner of *universal freedom, impartial justice and equality before the law*, of all who live beneath the flag of our country."

To us this sounds very much like Republicanism. Old "Rosey" was'nt to be caught training with the copperheads. He don't endorse a single heresy of the party. They favor repudiation; he classes it among the unnamed villianies that invest the land. They favor an irredeemable paper currency; he condemns it as a gigantic fraud upon the people. They oppose the Fifteenth Amendment; he insists upon bearing high the banner of uneversal freedom and impartial justice.

BUILD COTTON FACTORIES.

We have already called attention to the subject of building Cotton Factories here at the South, right where the raw material is raised. Northern capitalists are begining to see the importance of the same thing. A gentleman from New York writes, saying:

"I learn that the proprietors of various Cotton Factories here at the North are taking down their machinery and carrying it to the South, having found, as they admit, that the Southern factories can undersell them in New York to the extent of 5 or 6 cents in the pound of manufactured goods. This, they say, is owing to the cheapness at the South of the raw material, of provisions, of labor, of land and water power—in short, of everything that enters into the cost of manufacturing. And further, they say, that the white labor at the South, besides being cheaper, is more reliable than that at the North, as the South is so far happily exempt from the evils of those "strikes" which so disastriously effect both employer and employed.

This is a wise step. Let some of them come to Elizabeth City. The cotton is here. Labor and fuel is cheap. Splendid sites for the erection of Factories can purchased at nominal prices. Come and see.

We have recieved all the numbers of the NORTH CAROLINIAN, Dr. John's paper, up to date. It is a large paper, and the Doctor's vim is seen in every line. He is noted for his vigor of style, and he keeps up his reputation in this his new enterprise. We feel proud that at one time of our life we were associated with him in the publication of the Bloomsburg *Republican*. His new paper is published at Elizabeth City, N. C. He will please accept our thanks for the complete file of this journal he has seen fit to send us.—*Tunkhannock (Pa.) Republican.*

The kind notice of our friend we appreciate because it is from one who has long known us. Long may we continue to "exchange." It will keep up the pleasant remembrance of "auld lang syne."

DEATH OF GOV. WORTH:—HON. JONATHAN WORTH, ex-governor of this State, died at Raleigh on the 6th inst.

DEATH OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:—Gen JOHN A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War, died at Washington on the 6th inst. He had been seriously ill for some time. Gen. SHERMAN becomes Secretary of War ad interim.

New Books, Periodicals, etc.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' MANUAL.—With valuable tables for Machinists, Manufacturers, Merchants, Builders, Engineers, Masons, Painters, Plumbers, Gardeners, Accountants, etc. By W. S. Courtney. Revised and enlarged by Geo. E. Waring, jr. Illustrated. New York: E. B. Treat & Co.

For all classes of business men this will be found a useful and a valuble book. Facts and figures of practical utility relating to all sorts of industries, the results of patient, elaborate calculation, are here crystalized into condensed form, ready for use. How to measure land, hay, corn on the cob in cribs, grain in granaries, timber, to guage casks, to determine the capacity of boxes, wagon-beds, cisterns, and tables showing the weight of lead pipes of different sizes, the weight and comparative values of fire-woods and coals, the heating powers of different combustibles, the effects of heat upon certain bodies, the specific gravity of various substances, relative mint value of foreign coin, rules for computing the weight of cattle, to find the age of animals, and hundreds of other equally practical and useful items of information. There are two hundred illustration in the volume. The book is got up with taste, and is sold on subscription only. Agents are wanted for every county in the United States.

SEXOLOGY AS THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE: Implying social organization and government. By Mrs. Elizabeth Osgood Goodrich Willard. Chicago, Ill.: 1869.

This is certainly one of the most re- [illegible] advocacy of the Woman's movement now agitating the country. The author is a lady of superior talent and is evidently highly educated. She treats of the various topics explanatory of the laws of sex, generation and organization in a manner that must satisfy the reader that she has carefully studied them. The object of the author is the revolution and reform of society in conformity with natural sexual law, giving woman her true place in its governmental order. She attempts to show the perfect equality of the laws of sex, and also their great dissimilarity. She contends that her explanations of the laws of nature settle the conflict between the laborer and the capitalist, and that, too, to the mutual benefit of every member of the social system. The work is well written and the subjects discussed are of vital importance to society in its present condition. "Truth is irresistible, and free as the sweep of the planets. Truth is the hammer of God; it demolishes and it builds."

RUBY GRAY'S STRATEGY, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. Price $1,75, bound in cloth.

Ruby Gray's Strategy is the title of an entire new novel from the pen of this talented American authoress, now in press, and to be published in a few days. The novels of Mrs. Stephens are productive of both pleasure and excitement. They are, moreover, always successful, for the reason, that while this gifted authoress is a conscientious follower of nature, she has also that fine artistic sense which teaches that nature, when shown within the lines of art must be measurably heightened, colored, and enlarged. This is the real secret of successful writing—a secret appreciated by such masters of fiction as Dickens and Thackeray. There is no previous work of Mrs. Stephens so full of her peculiar power and genius—none so absorbing in conception and development as "Ruby Gray's Strategy." It is fully equal to her "Fashion and Famine."

Correspondence.

Practical Suggestions in regard to Draining the Country.

HERTFORD, N. C., Sept., 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The long continued drought, although it has lengthened some faces, blasted many a fond anticipation and made the fortunes of others desperate beyond recall, has nevertheless demonstrated one fact, the certainty of which, if properly applied by the people, will more than repay in the future the loss of a crop. The years 1867 and 1868 were unprecedentedly wet, we have never had so much rain in the same space of time. Those years were also sickly beyond comparison. Never were there two such seasons of chills and fevers and all kinds of diseases known to our climate. The present season is the driest we have almost ever known, and it is also the healthiest. You do not hear of any sickness, and you meet no one whose countenance bears the mark of miasmatic suffering. The complexion of the people is as clear and pure as can be found amongst the mountains or at the most famous resorts of health.

I think that it is proven beyond cavil, that in a dry season we shall be healthy and in a wet one sickly. Now we can always practically have a dry time by proper effort. Let the whole country be thoroughly drained. Let not the water remain in hot weather in contact with decaying organic matter and the cause of sickness will disappear.

It is entirely easy to drain the most of our lands. You can scarcely ride in Eastern North Carolina five miles in any direction, without crossing a river or a branch of a river, which is the natural drain of the lands adjacent for miles.

Individual effort is not competent to effect a thorough and scientific drainage, but it is entirely practicable to combine the power of the whole people and do the work by a cheerful co-operation. Let the different townships first agitate the matter, then the Commissioners of the counties, each board separately at first, then by a general plan to be adopted by a committee from several counties whose system of drainage is the same, under the advice of a competent Engineer. In this way the work can be done perfectly. The cost can be borne by a general tax on the whole community or in some other manner just to all. This great work will never be done by individual effort. One man canot afford the expense, and in the desire to drain, each his own lands as cheaply as possible, it often happens that in effect, the good accomplished by one is counteracted by the mischief done by another. In a fragment of a county included within a township, it will often happen (and more frequently than otherwise,) that there is one large acknowledged drain which if properly deepened and widened would furnish a central channel to all the lands in the township. Smaller ones could be dug to the main one if they do not exist by nature. The skill of the engineer is requisite to ascertain and locate these natural outlets where they exist or to properly lay them out where they do not.

To call the attention of the people and the authorities to this subject is the object of this article. I see that your own town, Mr. Editor, whenever you have pointed out an offence to good taste, or a cause of disease and labored for its removal, very soon you have had to herald the success of your efforts.

Will you not take hold of this subject and give to our whole District the benefit of your counsel?

If we could banish the miasmatic diseases from our section which are engendered by moisture in combination with heat and decaying organic remains, we might fairly challenge the world to show a lovelier or a more fertile land. The beneficent work can be easily accomplished by the co-operation of the authorities of the different counties and at a small expense in comparison with the mighty profits to result from its completion.

What county will first move in the matter? Stir them up in your paper and let's try to remove the only barrier which now prevents ours from being "Araby the blessed." J.

ELIZABETH CITY, Sept.. 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Will you be kind enough to insert the following letter for the benefit of those interested?

Respectfully,
M. B. CULPEPPER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
August 25, 1869.

SIR:—In reply to yours of 20th inst, I have the honor to inform you that your several accounts have been adjusted and closed upon the Books of the Treasury.

Very Respectfully,
N. SARGENT,
Commissioner.

M. B. Culpepper, Esq., Late Collector of Customs District Camden N. C., Port Elizabeth City N. C.

The Annual Commencement of the Colored School at Hertford.

HERTFORD, N. C., Sept., 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The annual commencement of the School at this place under the management of Mrs. Eliza K. Wilson was celebrated yesterday with great rejoicings, on the part of our colored friends. Many erroneous opinions would have changed if those who do not believe the colored race capable of intellectual improvement had been present on the occasion. The School was opened with the reading of the Scriptures by the Principal, and the Lord's prayer recited by the pupils in unison. Few could have heard them repeat that prayer so beautifully without feeling that they had souls to save, intellects to be improved, and moral natures to be elevated, equally with the more favored race. The exercises in Spelling, Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, were exceedingly interesting, and the scholarship of the pupils remarkably good, and well sustained by the entire school. Henry Jacobs and Jacob White were particularly noticable, for accuracy in their answers, distinctness of enunciation, and clearness of understanding. Many of the female pupils also gave evidence of sprightly minds, A disadvantage from the want of proper school books was plainly perceptible in the examination.

The editions of some of their little geographies must have been published half a century ago.

At the conclusion of the examination, Jonathan W. Albertson Esq., was called on for a speech, and addressed them, briefly, appropriately, and to the point.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the pupils male and female ascended the stand erected for the purpose, and delivered little speeches, recited poetry &c. Many of these little ones, (some not more than 8 or 10 years of age,) declaim well, paying attention even to accent and emphasis.

The excellent order, and the profound silence that prevailed throughout the examination reflect credit on the management of the school, indicating the enforcement of proper discipline.

At the conclusion of the School exercises, speeches full of sound advice and encouragement were delivered by Will Jones, Washington Randolph, Hon. T. A. Sykes, of Pusquotank, William Ferebee, and Thomas A. Gilliam, Esq.

The latter gentleman spoke briefly, stating that the shortness of the notice, prevented him from delivering an elaborate address upon the subject of education, his remarks were well timed and well received.

The speech of Representative Sykes was well conceived, and delivered in a spirited manner. He reviewed the past action of the Government and people with reference to the institution of slavery—spoke in complimentary terms of the great anti-slavery leaders at the North, refered to the present unfavorable condition of the colored race as regards education, and urged upon them to aim to attain a high standard of intellectual excellence, and encouraged them by giving many instances of men of their race, who with fair opportunities, had made high and honorable names for themselves.

His speech throughout betrayed good sense, and much humor, and reflected credit upon its author.

At the conclusion of the speeches a procession was formed which paraded the streets of the village for an hour or more.

A marked feature in the procession was the Society of the "Daughters of Zion," in uniform dress. This Society, I learn, was organized for the relief of the sick and afflicted, acting in aid of each other. Its officers are, President, Lucy Deal Vice President, Penny Overton, Simon White Chaplain, and Rev. Daniel White Secretary. The procession was under the direction of Chief Marshal White, with several assistant Marshals.

A concert was given at night, in the Court House, for the purpose of raising money to inclose the Zion church. They were successful in obtaining a sufficient amount for that object.

A

Wreck of the Barque Ezra.

BODY'S ISLAND BEACH, N. C.,
September 2, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The British bark "Ezra," Joseph Ellis, master, from Liverpool, G. B., to Baltimore, Md., was lost on this beach on the night of August 31st.

In coming ashore the Captain, his wife, the chief officer, two seamen and the cabin-boy were drowned, within a few yards of the shore. The sea running very high no assistance could be rendered them. The bodies of Captain and Mrs. Ellis floated on shore together, about an hour after their drowning; they were decently buried, in one box on the beach.

The Body of the mate came ashore at New Inlet and was interred at Chicomocomico. This is the most disastrous wreck that has occurred here in many years. The crew saved, eight in number, are being hospitably entertained at the residence of Jesse Etheridge, Sr., Esq., who is doing all in his power to alleviate their unfortunate condition.

The "Ezra" was 540 tons burden, owned and built in St. Johns, N. B., loaded with salt and said to be insured.

I enclose you a list of the drowned and saved, which please publish and forward to a Liverpool or London paper—this by request of the survivors.

Very truly yours,
C. E. C. DARBY, M. D.

DROWNED:—Joseph Ellis, Master; Harriet Ellis, wife of Master; Stratton Stewart, 1st Officer; Peter Hansen, Peter Williamson, Seamen; Alfred Crank, Cabin boy—6.

SAVED:—Wm. T Hayward, Steward; E. G. Anderson, 2d Officer; Peter Tully, Patric Murray, Alfred Scharstron, Artemus McCoy, Lawrence Tulloch, Lawrence Sinclair, Seamen—8.

[Dr. DARBY has written to Miss ELLIS, daughter of the Captain, at Newport, Wales, G. B.—ED.]

From Washington.

The debt statement shows a decrease of $5,500,000. This statement includes $11,000,000 for pensions.

Coin in the Treasury, $101,000,000; currency, $12,000,000; sinking fund, $14,000,000; coin interest-bearing bonds, $23,000,000. There have been drawn from the Treasury during the month nearly $31,000,000.

The Revenue Department has advices of the seizure of a lot of tobacco, with counterfeit stamps, in the 5th North Carolina district. The seizure, with the factory, fixtures and material, amounts to $50,000.

Several breweries in New York, including Hupfel's worth several hundred thousand dollars, have been seized. Hupfel himself, who is worth a million dollars, has been arrested and bailed in $5,000.

The employees in the Currency Bureau will work two hours extra daily until the small-note famine is releived.

Supervisor Blondfield, of Illinois, writes that distilleries in the southern part of that State are about starting, having been encouraged by the rigid enforcement of the laws.

The Virginia perplexity is solved. Gen Canby will very shortly proclaim the election. The Legislature meets the 4th Tuesday afterwards. The test-oath will not be exacted but the Legislature be forbidden action beyond what law makes preliminary to States recognition by Congress as ratification of the 15th amendment, &c. This action involves the installation of the Lieut-Governor, as other-wise the State Senate will be incomplete.

Gen. Canby will issue the proclamation of the election about the 15th instant. He is delayed by disputed returns from one county. The State officers will be installed on the assembling of the Legislature.

Foreign News.

The Thames Tunnel [illegible] considered one of the world's wonders, and a sight not to be neglected by the casual visitor to London, has been sold as a public footway. It was purchased at a little over one-third of its original cost by the East London Railway Company, and will henceforth merely figure as a railway tunnel.

The Duke of Newcastle and his two brothers, Lord Albert and Lord Arthur Clinton, are all bankrupts. Their mother ran away with Mr. Walpole, afterwards Lord Oxford. It is a nice party, and shows badly for English blood, as she was the daughter of a Duke and married the eldest son and heir of a Duke.

Cholera is on the march again—as usual commencing in Persia, where every body who can is running before it.

The Austrian flag, which bore the symbol of the Holy Roman Empire, has been replaced since the 1st of August by a new Austro-Hungarian flag, composed in equal potions of the red and white colors of the Austrian archduchy, minus the former imperial crown, and of the red, white, and green colors of the Hungarian kingdom. Thus perishes the last vestige of the Holy Roman Empire of Austria.

All the Greek embassies, with the exception of that of Constantinople, are to be abolished. The Greek army is to be reduced and the navy disarmed.

The London Times says that Canada has the institutions of a great power, and it is a fair subject of inquiry whether she may not assume her appropriate position.

Proceedings in Madrid, will be commenced immediately against the seven bishops arrested for disobedience of Government orders.

The Constitutionnel says Serrano is becoming more prominent as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

Eugenie has arrived at Toulon, returning to Paris. Her health is much better.

The official papers in France insist that there is no ground for alarm with regard to the health of the Emperor. The *Independance* of Brussels makes the same statement. On the other hand the London *Times* intimates that there are grounds for uneasiness.

Four thousand troops are about to sail from Spain for Cuba on the 10th, and six thousand will follow in a few days.

The *Imperieael* of Madrid says that the chances of the Duke of Genoa are best for the throne of Spain, and urges that the Cortes fix his majority at sixteen years.

The Imperialist journals of Paris express great discontent at Prince Napoleon's speech, and declare that he went too far. The general opinion, however, is that the Prince displayed great ability and a liberal sirpit.

Summary of News.

The Spaniards in Cuba invariably find themselves on "the other side of Jordan."

A Western woman, in advertising her runaway husband, says: "David has a scar on his nose where I scratched it."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says Gen. Rosecrans will make five millions out of his mining speculations in California.

Caleb Cushing's fee for advocating the Mexican claims before the Mexican Claims Commission was $50,000.

An Arkansan has offered to name his baby after Theodore Tilton if that gentleman will send him the Independent free for one year.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company contemplate building a branch track from Wilson to some point on the Neuse river. So says the *Southerner*.

A Philadelphia paper says that if rain does not come soon the eels and the cattles in the Schuylkill will be swimming round with tin cups in their mouths begging for a drink.

The corn crops in this county are almost a total failure, except on the river low lands and up near the mountains. We have had no good rains for over two months.—Rutherford *Vindicator*.

The editor of the Fredericksburg *Herald* says it is estimated that each of the proprietors of the White Sulphur Springs will realize $30,000 as his share of the profits of this season.

The Rutherford *Vindicator* says:—"There was a heavy frost in Transylvania county on the 7th of August, doing considerable damage to the growing corn, and in some places completely killed it.

General Canby has issued an order extending the time of paying the six months interest on debts under the stay law on the 30th of September. All executions already issued are stayed until that time.

During a sudden flood at Wolcottville, Conn., recently' fish were caught in the streets and gardens. One man caught a large pickerel in his yard. Several dams were carried away by the flood.

Within the past few months several outrageous attempts at arson and burglary have been detected by our vigilant night watch, who are thoroughly awake to the importance of their duties.—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

An irishman being about to join a company forming during our late war, was questioned by one of the officers: "Well, sir, when you get into battle, will you fight or run?" "An' faith," replied the Hibernian, "I'll be after doin' as a majority av yees does."

The trade in sumac leaves increases with each season in this section, and the probability is that in a year at most, a large business will be done. We notice that a goodly quantity of the leaves, already cured, is now being brought to market.—*Petersburg Index, 2d*

A Cincinnati belle, heir to $75,000, is so annoyed with interested suitors that she has retired to another city and assumed an humble position in a respectable private family, determined to win a husband, if at all, upon her own merit.

Governor Bowie, of Maryland having received information that a vessel from a German port, having on board a large number of convicts, is on its way to Baltimore, has taken measures to prevent their landing and compel the vessel to return to Europe.

It was recently stated in a discussion by the Waltham (Mass.) Agricultural Club that a farmer in Holliston had raised cabages on the same land for fifteen successive years, and always successfully. He manured his land with common salt, and watered his plant with lime.

It is told of a young lady in Newark, that when her jealous admirers sent back her letters with a request that she would return his, she answerd that she regretted [illegible] as she had lent them to a young gentleman to read.

The grape crop of Columbus county, says the Wilmington *Journal* has been damaged about one-third by the drought. The grapes are, however, larger and better than usual. There will be a large quantity of wine manufactured in the county this year.

A business firm in Fair Haven, Conn., have posted the following "notice" on the front of their iron safe: "All gentlemanly burglars are hereby notified that owing to the insecurity of this box no valuables are deposited therein, so please not disturb it."

We understand that on Wednesday night of last week the Drug Store of Capt. A. A. Mitchell, of Yanceyville, was entered by burglars, the iron safe broken into and robbed of about $400, and store set on fire, which was discovered in time to be extinguished ere the fire made much headway.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Upon the examination of the Lenoir prisoners before Judge Thomas on Thursday three witnesses sworne to the existence of a secret order in that county which is called the "Constitutional Union Guards," or Ku Klux Klan. It was also in evidence that a motion to kill Sheriff Colgrove, Col. Shepherd and L. D. Wilkie was put in open meeting and carried.

At Goldsboro, on the 5th inst., there was a large conflagration in which sixteen business houses, the Wayne House, Masonic Hall, a lumber yard and ten warehouses were burned. The loss is estimated at $125,000. The Messenger and Post (newspapers) offices were burned; their publication will be resumed.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following recipe as a certain preventive of cholera, cholera morbus, or dyspepsia, and sure regulator of the bowels: With good wood ashes make a weak ley, about as strong as common tea; put it into bottles, and drink after every meal about half a wine glass of it. This has been tried by steamboat captains on the Mississippi river for twenty years with complete success.

The first bale of cotton sold in this State, *which was raised in the State* this year, was sold in this city yesterday. It was raised in this county by Michael Shelfer, and sold at auction by A. G. Eubank, Auctioneer, to walker Jones & Co., at 35cents per pound. The cotton was of an excellent quality and the bale weighed 400 pounds.

The first bale sold here last year was two or three days earlier than this, but we have seen no notice of any sold earlier than this, this year which was raised in the State. A bale was sold a few days since in Washington but we are informed that it was grown in South Carolina.—*New Bern Times Aug.* 31.

On the night of the 20th, Mr. Mills Higgins, living on Muddy Creek, of McDowell County, lost two fine mules from his stables. Pursuit was made for the thief, who was traced through Asheville *via* Warm Springs into Greene County, beyond the Paint Mountains, Tenn., where he was captured, with the mules. The thief gave the name of Watson. He was taken to Marion and committed to Jail on Thursday. The thief left behind when he stole the mules a small diary, which enabled Mr. Higgins in his pursuit. There is a gang of notorious horse-thiefs infesting the Western counties, and we are in hopes all will be brought to justice. —*Asheville Pioneer.*

New Advertisements.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood, and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, relieving pain in any part of the body no matter from what cause produced, in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton: does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6, Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 5 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies to me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor, and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.
Littleton, N. C., August 26, 1869. 11—4t

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
Executions against property,
Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
Assignees deeds,
Transcript of judgment,
Officers Fi. Fa.,
Guardians Sci. Fa.,
Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " with Sci. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
Road orders.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.

Address NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

"BLANCHIR"

a compound

FOR EVERY KIND OF WASHING AND CLEANSING.

It is well known that wearing apparel, bed and table linen, are more worn by rubbing on washboards than by daily use.

Use "BLANCHIR," and you need no washboard and no rubbing.

☞ Soak a piece of cotton or linen cloth in "BLANCHIR" of full strength, for twenty-four hours, and satisfy yourself that "BLANCHIR," when diluted as directed, will not injure the finest fabric.

"BLANCHIR" bleaches clothes perfectly and quickly.

"BLANCHIR" cleans thoroughly, quickly, and without injury, oilcloths, floors, painted woodwork, oil paintings, window shades, or anything in or about a house, hotel, steamboat, store, or shop.

"BLANCHIR" cleans woolen goods, and leaves them white, soft, smooth, and does not shrink them.

"BLANCHIR" removes grease-spots, stains, and dirt from woolen clothing, and does not affect color.

"BLANCHIR," used for washing or bathing, is better than the choicest soaps, leaves the skin soft and white and does not fill up the pores.

"BLANCHIR" cleans type and rollers better than any other cleanser.

"BLANCHIR" cuts grease and gum from machinery where other things fail.

"BLANCHIR" cleanses wool beautifully for market, saving expense, time, and labor, and is invaluable to wool growers and country buyers.

Address P. R. SKINNER,
P. O. Box 463, New York.
11-3t

SUPERIOR COURT OF GATES COUNTY.

John F. Parker plaintiff)
vs) Attachment.
Charles B. Parker, deft.)

In the above action, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff,

I. That the defendant, Charles B. Parker, is a resident of another State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That the defendant has property in this State.

It is ordered:

I. That service of summons be made by publication in the NORTH CAROLINIAN once a week, for six weeks successively, commanding the defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Gatesville on the fourth Monday after the first Monday of October, 1869, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff a copy of which will be filed in the office of the Superior Court Clerk.

Witness, R. B. G. Cowper, Clerk of said Court, at office in Gatesville, the 2nd day of September 1869.

R. B. G. COWPER,
11-6t Clerk Sup. Court, Gates Co.

WRECK SALE!

Will be sold on Tuesday, September 14, 1869 at the house of Jesse Etheridge, on Body's Island, 4th wreck district, Currituck county, the wreck and materials of the barque "Ezra." Also one yawl boat belonging to the same.

By order of C. S. DANIEL,
Commissioner of Wrecks.
Roanoke Island, Sept. 9, 1869.

PETER ARMBRUSTER. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER

P. ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

GENERAL

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 133 North Water St., Phil'a Pa.

Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11-1y

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO MAGISTRATES AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

HAND-BOOK FOR COUNTY [illegible]

A Guide for Justices of the Peace, County Officers [illegible]

REVISED, ENLARGED AND [illegible]

The second edition of this [illegible] largued and improved, will be [illegible] to subscribers on the 15th [illegible] has been delayed thus long, in order its usefulness, by publishing

ALL THE ACTS OF THE [illegible] OF THE GENERAL [illegible] relating in any manner to [illegible] county police.

The publishers have spared [illegible] getting up this edition; the work [illegible] being carefully prepared and [illegible] member of the Raleigh Bar, of [illegible] ability and great experience [illegible] forms and codifying laws.

Justices of the Peace, Judges, Sheriffs, and all other county officers in the Hand-Book the law prescribes powers and respective duties, forms and precedents necessary to systematic discharge of their duties of the Peace, or other [illegible] dinary intelligence can possibly fill his office with credit to himself, make the Hand-Book his guide, [illegible] perienced he may be in the practice and forms of law. The edition of three hundred large sized pages printed matter, on good paper, with contents and a full and exhaustive text, and over

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY

inserted with the text, and immediately the provisions of the law to apply.

In order to place the book within of every officer of the State, the price for the same at the following

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

P. Amonette & Bro., Produce and Commission Merchants, in their card.

P. H. Schnepf, of New York, advertises Washing Machines.

Hamburger Bros., of Norfolk, advertise tobacco, cigars, &c.

Dr. N. A. B. Geddie, of Norfolk, advertises "Tallis-ferro."

Attachment notice of John F. Parker vs. Charles B. Parker.

Nichols & Gorman, Raleigh, advertise a revised and enlarged edition of the Hand Book for County officers.

Sheriff Daniel advertises Wreck Sale.

Local and Personal.

☞ Mr. N. Overman's putting an entire new foundation and floor to his store.

☞ Dr. R. K. Speed will accept our thanks for those pears.

☞ Read the "Carpet Chapter" on our fourth page.

☞ Geo. D. Pool, Esq., has left a cotton stalk at our office on which we counted *ninety* bolls. Wonder if this is often beat?

☞ The Land and Lumber Company are hauling the material to build the boilers of their larger Saw Mill.

☞ We are now prepared to furnish Blanks of nearly all kinds. See advertisement in our advertising columns.

☞ Green & Fearing are continuing the "fixing up" of their store. They are making it neat and comfortable.

☞ Hon. Geo. W. Brooks the other day showed us a lot of sweet potatoes, of his own raising, which were the finest we have seen this season.

☞ The Post Master informs us that the business of the Post Office at this place has doubled within the last three months! It will still increase.

☞ Nathan Trueblood, of this county, informs us that he has a stalk of cotton measuring *nine feet and six inches* in height. Tall cotton, that.

☞ Our friend Nathan Trueblood will accept our thanks for that basket of pears. They were delicious. Some of them weighed a pound each.

☞ In "Elizabeth City—Past and Present," in last week's paper, "H. N. Widiam" appears. The first steam mill here was built by H. N. Williams, William Wilson and William Elliott.

☞ We return our thanks to Geo. D. Pool, Jr., for the *largest Watermelon* of the season! It weighed *fifty two* pounds. He has likewise placed us under obligations for other favors.

☞ Subscribers at Swan Quarter, this State, complain that they get their North Carolinians very irregularly. What is the matter? They are mailed regularly at this office.

☞ On Thursday night some villians set having the fear of the law before them drove the cow of Mr. Tweedy out to an open lot back of town, shot, dressed and carried her off, leaving only the head, feet and entrails.

☞ The law makes it incumbent on all guardians of minor's estates to make report to the Judge of Probate annually, and to renew their bonds once in three years. Let all interested act accordingly.

☞ In our next issue we will publish an interesting letter from Mrs. Sarah A. Elliott, a former resident of this place. It contains a number of facts connected with the settlement and early history of Elizabeth City which will be valuable items of news to most of our readers.

☞ The Barque "Ezra" from Liverpool, was wrecked on Body's Island on the 31st ult. The Captain, his wife and several seamen were drowned. An account of the wreck is given by a correspondent in another part of this week's paper.

☞ Merchants of Eastern North Carolina visiting Norfolk this fall are requested making their purchases elsewhere to examine the very extensive stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of all grades, Segars of all brands, Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff of the best quality, and Pipes of all descriptions at Hamburger & Bros., No 6 Wide Water Street.

☞ We invite attention to the practical suggestions of our correspondent "J" upon a plan by which our beautiful country can be easily and cheaply drained and thus made as healthy as it is fertile and pretty. Read his article. Let us have communications from others on the same subject. Do not let the matter rest. It is one in which every citizen is deeply interested. We shall have more to say upon the subject.

☞ The channel of Tiber Creek has been so far cleared out as to enable Boats to come up to Road Street! So far so good, and encouraging too. But do not stop at this. Keep on until the channel is opened *wider* and *deeper*. Let each property owner along the banks do his part, and let the people aid in finishing this very important enterprize. If properly done, it will add twenty per cent to the appearance of our town and at least fifty per cent to its health.

☞ The able articles "Food for the Reflective" have created a demand more extended than originally desired by the author. In our issue of the 26th ult. we announced, "the next article in the series, 'Food for the Reflective,' will appear next week." The County Commissioners received the following note from Parksville, dated Sept. 3d, 1869.

"i hurd thare wood be food for the reflective dis week. i am flective and very old. I am not abel to work much and so I send to see if you would ples to send me some."

As the Commissioners do not deal in that article they have turned the applicant over to the gentleman having a full supply.

☞ Our Marine reporter is again absent. After next week we shall be able to publish a full and regular report.

☞ Our Northern correspondents will find their questions, this week, answered in our local columns.

☞ We understand that the canal will be ready for the Boats by the 15th, and that the daily line of steamers will be resumed at that time. Good news.

☞ The School Committee have rented, and are about fitting up, the second story of the Mrs. Storey building, on Road street, for a school room for the white children. Let them see to it that competent Teachers are employed. The school house near the African Church will still be used for the colored children.

☞ In addition to the Public Schools, there are at this place, several subscription schools, taught by ladies; also the Academy and High School, taught by Prof. Doherty and his accomplished daughters; also the Classical and Mathematical School, by Prof. Weatherly; also the School for Boys taught by the Episcopal Clergyman, Rev. J. W. Murphy. Thus it will be seen that the School facilities here are good.

☞ A young friend asks our advice as to what he should do to enable him to write. We answer—think. Decide upon your subject, then place one idea upon paper, another will follow, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There you have a well of thought which has no bottom. The more you clear from it the more clear and beautiful it will be. If you neglect to think—to do your own thinking—you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come in lumps—lonely and shapeless—no matter. Time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to *think*, and you will learn to write. The more you think the better you will be enabled to express your ideas.

[From our own Reporter.]

EXCURSION TO NAGS HEAD.

On Saturday morning, 4th inst, the Steamer Isadore, Capt. Jester, on an excursion from Franklin Depot to Nag's Head, touched at this place. At 6 o'clock, having taken on board a party of ladies and gentlemen, the Isadore, with colors flying and Band playing, proceeded down the river.

We feel "out of sorts"—gloomy; too much so for the occasion. Ah! Woodard has mended our wits, and we feel better now. The gallant steamer "walks the water like a thing of life"; the time is passing pleasantly to you lady and the young man by her side. Is he asking to be allowed to pass the sacred portal, as she stands at the door of her heart, looking out upon the world? Down the aisles of our memory a bright face flits; its light, like shadows o'er the heath, comes and so departs. But we have paid the price of affection: and as our boat throws aside the water, so we will cast off this tear.

Here stand several, discussing the question of the Sheriff's jurisdiction. We are now on the Sound, and there are several *fiery fuces*. It is soon discovered that the executive officer has one, too! The question is still unsettled.

We are at the Alexina House. The company is large, and we notice considerable beauty, much talent and several notables. A walk to the seashore, where we listened for hours to Old Ocean's anthem, and then—

"Night came,
And with her cloudy wings
Brought things,
Such as with his poetic tongue
Young sung."

The ball-room was filled with the beauty and fashion not only of this section, but we noticed that the Centre was represented. Dancing was kept up till a late hour, and no one seemed to be slow in paying homage to Terpsichore. Little Abelard and big seiected his Heloise; Romeo found his Juliet, and Antony his Cleopatra; and the dance went on. The Band played several fine waltzes, which lent great attraction to the place.

With the exception of the "Ku Klux" attack upon a learned friend, sojourning there, nothing of interest transpired at Nag's Head.

And now we are homeward bound. The Elizabeth City Brass Band is making excellent music. Gurkin, Cook and Ziegler, ably assisted, maintain their reputation as musicians of a high order.

Of Captain Jester, there is but one opinion. All unite in his praise. Appreciative, polite, kind, hospitable and clever, all who know his qualities as a man and his qualifications as an officer, agree in calling him the polished gentleman and one of the best captains that ever trod the deck of a steamer. Many thanks to him for his courtesies.

We cannot close without saying that Capt. Harney returned with the excursionists, and was himself. His decision in the Sheriff's case is, that the man just for'ard of the shaft on the starboard, had full authority to serve those *fi. fa's.*

Dreadful Death.

On Wednesday night about nine o'clock Mrs. Mary Conley was crushed between the cogs of a wheel in the City Mills. Both of her legs were cut off, and she was badly contused in the region of the heart, causing death in a few minutes.

It appears that the deceased was the wife of the night-miller, James Conley, and in accordance with her custom, kept her husband company to chide the long and toilsome hours of the night. At the time of the accident she was sitting close to the crown-wheel of the machinery in the mill, when, it is supposed, the wind blew her dress into the cogs of the wheel, drawing her between them. Before being discovered by her husband, she had made four revolutions of the wheel, completely tearing the clothing from her body; and when dragged from between the wheels, her mutilated body was in a perfect state of nudity.

This occurred on the fourth floor of the mill, and Mr. Conley, after he got his wife from between the cogs, had to run down to the first floor and pull the gong to stop the engine, when he returned to his poor wife, perfectly distracted at his sad bereavement.

The deceased was a native of Baltimore, and had been married but two months.

The coroner held an inquest on the body, and the verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts elicited.

The remains of the unfortunate lady, accompanied by her distressed husband, were taken to Baltimore yesterday afternoon on board the steamer George Leary. —*Norfolk Journal, Sept.* 3.

The other day a lady in Carroll county, Ga., gave birth to twins. On the same day and in the same house two of her daughters brought forth twins—all boys.

On a farm at Ida, Monroe county, Michigan, there is an immense block of granite which is an object of curiosity. The stone is about forty feet high, thirty feet long and twenty feet-wide, and upon the surface, which is as smooth as a planed floor, there can plainly be seen the foot-prints of an immense bear.

The XVth Amendment.

The proposition of the last Congress that no native or naturalized citizen of the United States shall henceforth be deprived by any State of the Right of Suffrage because of his race or color, is emphatically a measure of pacification. It is a practical confession of the force, or at least the plausibility, of a sharp Southern criticism on the Republican National Platform on which Gen. Grant was nominated—that the North proposed to impose Negro Suffrage on the South, but rejected it for herself. It is a correction of existing anomalies utterly incompatible with genuine republicanism. And it will put an end to a senseless, fruitless, irritating, damaging controversy, and enable our people to give paramount if not undivided attention to great questions of fiscal and industrial progress which imperatively demand undistracted and thorough consideration. There is not a county in the Union which would not be enriched hardly a farm, forest or water-power, that would not have its value increased, by a speedy ratification of the pending XVth amendment.

It is announced from Washington that the records of the State Department show that this amendment has been

Completely Ratified by—North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida—12.

Imperfectly Ratified by—Missouri, Kansas—2.

Rejected by—Delaware, Kentucky—2.

This list is grossly incomplete. New York has ratified, though our Democratic State officers may have withheld the evidence of this fact from the State Department. New-Hampshire, Nevada, Indiana, have certainly ratified; and we supposed that Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, and Alabama, had done likewise. Vermont will ratify soon after her Legislature meets next October; and Rhode Island, we are assured, will do likewise in November.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ALEXINA HOUSE, NAG'S HEAD N. C.,
N. E. Jacobs, Proprietor.

August 1.—H M Shaw, Currituck; Gen H G Spruill, Mrs W H Davis, Misses A L and M B Davis, Miss Eva Spruill, Col W F Martin, Hon C L Cobb, Eliz City; O Cokeand lady, Edenton; W M Riddick, Woodville.——6th.—Dr Riddick and lady, Perquimans; W H Varser, Dr Darby, Roanoke.——7th.—Thos M Skinner, Edenton; S T Gaylord, Plymouth; Jno Gatling and lady, Miss Annie Moore, Gatesville; Judge Rodman, Washington; R Clayton, Way Badham, Edenton; Mr Lee, Dr Ranson, Mr Frazier, Saml Ludford, A Alexander, Tyrrell.——8th.—Z Fearing, Mrs Mary Johnson, Misses Bettie and Nettie Johnson, Jas J Granbery, T D Pendleton, Eliz City; W Mott, Roanoke; R F Simmons, R F Simmons, Currituck.——9th.—W G Overby, Capt C W A Harris, Dr L K Saunders, Eliz City; Capt W Mott, Sloop A Dorion.——13th.—T G Skinner, Joshua Skinner, Jno Skinner, J C Eason, Hertford; Thos J Jarvis, Mr Simmons, Columbia.——14th.—C C Richardson, J Russell, Norfolk; Jno A Moore, Wm R Skinner, Edenton; J G Hester, Raleigh; Miss May, N E Whitehurst, Portsmouth, Va.; Miss White, Edenton; Jas W Mullen, Hertford; Jas F Fenwicke and lady, Eliz City; E H Bailey, N C; Capt C W Jester, Stmr Isadore; L W Davis, Norfolk; J L Sutton, Roanoke; P E LeFere, New York.——15th.—L P Etheridge, Eliz City.——18th.—H E Baxter, T C Humphries, P H Morgan, Currituck C H.——20th.—J W Green, Eliz City; J J Seull, Wm P Ward, Harrellsville; C H Robinson, Misses Mollie and Ella Creecy, Master Joshua Creecy, R H Leigh, Eliz City; Mrs E Wood, 4 children and 2 sons, Edenton; Theo Fletcher, Pasquotank; W A Mebane, Bertie; Miss Ella Jones, Murfreesboro'.——26th.—W K Hammond, Columbia; C O Billerdge, R M Fearing, Eliz City.——28th.—Jas Skinner, Hertford; F S Proctor, Eliz City; Wm D Pruden, Edenton; Hon John Pool, lady and 2 children, Miss Lela Pool, Eliz City.——29th.—Edward Wood, Edenton; W H Davis, Eliz City; Thos G Skinner, W Wilson, W Smith, Hertford; Col J Richard Lewellen, Capt Barna, Capt Wright, E A Moore, J B Peirce, Admiral Parks, Alex A Blow, Norfolk; Mr Kirk, New York.——Sept. 4th.—R M Riddick, Gatesville; Geo M Scott, Mrs F Vaughan, Miles Commander, M V E Gilbert, G A Potter, Jno L Wood and lady, W B Wilder, T C Allen, Miss Alice Grandy, Miss Ozella E Garner, Eliz City; Capt C W Jester, Stmr Isadore; Thos White, Chowan; and the Elizabeth City Brass Band, as follow: C Guirkin, F M Cook, J H Ziggler, T T Router, C D Rutter, A Childrey, T B Garner, J P Grandy, H B Coleman, Wm Steger.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Sept. 4.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Thermometer on the 28th Aug., 59° in shade,	68	84	80
" 4th Sept. 56° "	70	86	80

Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—80 1-3°.
Heavy thunder shower on Aug. 29.

DIED,

In this place, on the 8th inst., Isaac Chaplin, son of William and Margaret P. Shannon; aged 2 years 5 months and 13 days.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu	25 @	50
" Dried ₰ lb.	8 @	10
Beef Hams—Dried, ₰ lb.		20
" Fresh "	10 @	15
Bacon—Clear side ₰ lb.		24
" Rib side		22
" Shoulder		20
" Hams, country	18 @	20
" " sugar-cured	23 @	25
Butter—Country	25 @	35
" N.Y. State	50 @	55
Beeswax—₰ lb	30 @	35
Corn—₰ bu.	90 @	1 00
Cheese—₰ lb.		28
Chickens—Spring ₰ pair	25 @	40
Cotton yarn—₰ block		2 50
Peaches—Dried, ₰ lb		20
Eggs—₰ doz.		12½
Flour—Super. ₰ bbl.	6,00 @	7,00
" Extra	7,50 @	8,50
" Family	10,00 @	12,00
Fish—Drum pickled ₰ bbl	2,50 @	3,00
" Dried "	3,00 @	4,00
" Herring ₰ bbl		8,00
" " ₰ box		25
" " gross ₰ 1000	12,00 @	15,00
Feathers—₰ lb	25 @	60
Flaxseed—₰ bu	2,00@	2,25
Hides—Dry ₰ lb	17 @	18
" Green	8 @	9
Iron—Old cast ₰ cwt	50 @	60
" Wrought "	1,00 @	1,10
Lard—₰ lb.	25 @	28
Lumber—Heart pine ₰ thsnd	18,00 @	22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @	20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @	16,00
" Lath "		8,00
Meal—₰ bu., 56 lbs	1,10 @	1,20
Oats, new—₰ bu.		50
Peas—Black ₰ bu		4,00
Pork—Mess		37,50
Potatoes—New ₰ bbl	1,00 @	1,25
" Sweet ₰ bu.	1,00	1,50
Rags—₰ lb.	3 to	3½
Rails—Juniper ₰ 1000	50,00 to	60,00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I.	1,50 to	2,25
" 12 "	2,25 to	4,50
Salt—₰ sack, 2 bu.	2,25 to	2,50
Wheat—new, white,	1,35@1,40	
" red,	1,00@1,25	
Wood—₰ cord	2,00 to	3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ₰ gal.	2,00 to	3,50
Whiskey—₰ gal.	1,75 to	2,50
Yeopon—₰ lb.	35 to	40

New York Market.

Money week at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 108¾. Gold 137. U. S. 6-20s of 1862, 12[illegible]. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina 56@57; new 47½. Cotton 29c. Flour common to choice extra $6,60 to $11,25. Wheat $1,52. Corn $1,18 to 1,20. Turpentine 47. Pork $31,50 to 31,75.—Lard 19 to 20. Whisky 1,12 @ $1,12½.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton nominal at 30½c. Flour dull and declined 5c. Howard street superfine $5@5,25. Wheat irregular; prime to choice $1,40@1,50; fair to good $1,25@1,35. Oats dull 70@73c. Pork $31,50. Bacon more active. Lard quiet. Whisky dull at $1,42.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Publishers and Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Granger's Hotel, Goldsboro', N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the North Carolinian.

THE NORFOLK CANNING COMPANY.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open at the office of the President, under the Atlantic Hotel, Main street.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer. R. McCURDY, President.

John A. Laubach, General Superintendent.

Directors:—R. McCurdy, E. J. Bennett, Wm. H. Armstrong, Lukens Pierce, John A. Laubach, James P. Johnson, John J. Pearce, Gilbert Elliott.

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Written Proposals from the Stockholders of the Company will be received until November 1st, for supplying the Company in 1870 with the following:

1,000,000 QUARTS STRAWBERRIES,
100,000 BUSHELS TOMATOES,

And all other Produce usually required by such establishments, such as Peas, Peaches, Apples, and other fruits and vegetables.

Proposers will be required to state the quantity of each article they will supply, and the best quality only will be bought by the Company. They will be required to deliver within a stated time the articles they propose to supply.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 5, 1869–3m.

N. C. MAP AND GAZATEER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the above works, and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State at an early day,

Offers to give active business young men a good chance to make money.

I offer three-fourth of the Map for sale, in shares of five or ten counties each.

This new Map will be about five feet by four.

ILLUSTRATED BORDER,

Handsomely Engraved Counties, R. Roads, Post Offices, Mines, Mountains, Rivers, &c., &c.

A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, Office and School in the State.

Specimen copies ready about the 1st of September, 1869.

Terms accommodating. Address with two stamps.

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8—3m Wilmington, N. C.

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Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—*Harper's Magazine.*

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These lectures will be open to the Trustees and Alumni, and to the students in the Institution.

III. Later in the season free lectures will be delivered in the halls of the College by gentlemen of distinction and ability.

S. POOL, President.

August 7, 1869.—3t.

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A popular Illustrated Monthly Magazine of NATURAL HISTORY.

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We would inform our friends and the public that we are now offering our stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, &c., at greatly reduced prices—having marked them down to make room for our large and elegant assortment of

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Those in want of any article in our line are invited to call. We promise that they shall be suited in every way.

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Terms $10, $7,50, or $5, according to age and advancement in studies. Incidental expenses, 50 cents.

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Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869–3m.

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Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

Amount Liable for Losses,	$134,000
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Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

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The North Carolinian is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the Albemarle section of that district.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the North Carolinian will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

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THE CELEBRATED MORING FARM OFFERED FOR SALE.

A valuable farm in Bertie county, N. C., containing 8,000 acres of land, one-half cleared, balance thickly set in with pine, juniper, cypress, poplar and ash timber. It lies immediately on the Roanoke river on one side and on the Cashie river on the other side. Both rivers are navigable for vessels drawing 15 or 20 feet of water, and vessels can lie at the barn doors and load on both rivers. This plantation was noted before the war as being the second best one in North Carolina. The land is slightly undulating, very fertile, and especially adapted to raising cotton, corn, and wheat. The surpassing value of this farm arises from the fact that whilst it possesses the wonderful fertility and peculiarity of the celebrated Roanoke river lands, it is the only plantation on the river that is not subject to overflow.

This farm is situated about 14 miles above the town of Plymouth, N. C., and steamers pass it daily, plying between Norfolk, Va., and the towns of Williamston, Halifax, and other places. It is thus rendered accessible by steamboat, or by rail—a railroad connecting with the steamers at Halifax and Weldon.

The county of Bertie has always been celebrated for its wealth, the fertility of its soil, and the loyalty of its people. There is certainly not a more desirable and inviting place for Northern men to invest their money, and settle with their families. The society is the best and of a congenial character for Northern people.

The Moring plantation is offered for sale for a division among heirs and to pay debts. It affords an opportunity for many families to settle in close proximity to each other, upon the most fertile lands east of the Mississippi river, and most conveniently located for transportation of produce to the markets of the world cheaply.

It is only thirty-six hours from Norfolk, Va., for freight boats, and only sixteen hours by steamer and Seaboard & Roanoke railroad for passengers.

This farm is offered for sale at the extremely low price of eight dollars per acre, one-third cash, balance in one, two and three years. Possession can be given immediately.

Address GEORGE D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 12, 1869.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE SWAMP LAND.—I will sell at public sale, on the first Monday in September, 1869, at the Court-house door in the town of Gatesville, Gates County, N. C., between twenty and thirty thousand acres of valuable SWAMP LAND, well timbered with cypress, juniper and pine, lying immediately on the bank of the Chowan river, with three creeks running through the land, navigable for vessels of large size. The above land will be sold to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection against the firm of Brady, Bond & Roberts and the Swamp Company.

B. F. WILLEY, Sheriff.

☞ Parties making application to David Parker or John Brady, at Gatesville, at any time before the sale, may purchase the above property at private sale, and upon favorable terms.

August 5, 1869–4s.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE!

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

B. F. BRIGGS.....Proprietor.

This House has been thoroughly refurnished and refitted. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.

7-4t E. F. WHITEHEAD, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, WEST OF ROAD,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber has opened a Boarding House, and is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.
July 1, 1869.

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MONUMENT SQUARE,

Baltimore, Md.

This new and commodious Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.

It has been newly furnished throughout, and contains all the requisites of a first-class Hotel, is centrally located, and convenient to the business portion of the City, and public buildings, City railways, &c. The management promise to do everything in their power for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

Coaches run to and from all Depots and Steamboat Landings; fare 25 cents.

Board $3,00 per day.

KIRKLAND & CO.,
Proprietors.
August 5, 1869–1y.

ALEXINA HOUSE,

NAG'S HEAD, N. C.

This famous House will be opened on the First of July, for the reception of visitors. It has been refitted and fixed up in the very best style, and many comforts and conveniences added.

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Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

A Carpet Chapter.

BY MINTWOOD.

Ingrain carpeting a yard wide is shown in handsome patterns for prices ranging from $1.12½ to $1.85 per yard; tapestry Brussels, $1.75; body Brussels, from $2.25 to $2.75 per yard. Moquette, from $4 to 5 per yard, which seems nearly equal to carpeting a floor with greenbacks. It is a French manufacture, with a surface like a tuft of worsted. The ground is usually white, or some delicate pale shade of mauve, or pearl gray, on which is sparkled boquets, wreaths, and trails of flowers and mosses. It is soft and warm to the feet, very durable, extremely good to look at, and almost anybody's eyes would delight to rest on it if he could afford to floorscape his rooms with such pictures in wool.

Brussels carpeting finds its way into very many rural homes, and is regarded as a standard article. Purchasing and selecting a carpet is always a subject of deliberation and consultation—or, at least, should be, if one has an eye for the best and most pleasing effect, combined with intrinsic qualities. The difference in cost between the tapestry and body Brussels should not always determine in favor of the former. The material is the same in both—the bottom flax and the surface wool. In the body Brussels the wool goes to the bottom of the flax, so that on the wrong side one can see the various colors that are inwoven. In tapestry, one finds on the wrong side nothing but flax; consequently tapestry wears *off*, and the body Brussels wears for years and wears *out*. Housekeepers who have had great experience with both, unite in pronouncing the body Brussels preferable, because the most economical in the end.

In purchasing ingrains it is not advisable to get those of three-ply manufacture. They are more expensive than two-ply wear not much better. The smaller the figures or designs, and the more interwoven is ingrain, the better it is for wear.

Stair carpeting, three-fourths of a yard wide, with flax filling and wool covering, sells for $1.15 per yard; Brussels for $1.75. There is a great variety of rods, to suit the taste and purse. Of rods, thirty inches in length, those in bronze are from $7 to $20 per dozen. Plain, round red bronze, growing like fire, are $12 including the patent fastener, which, by means of springs allows the rod to be removed, from the sockets at each end. Rope gilt, with fastenings, are $20 to $40 per dozen.

In selecting carpets, reference should be had to the rooms, wall hangings, furniture and upholstery. Small rooms require small designs, while parlors can bear large ones. Subdued or negative shades, are in good keeping for bedrooms or chambers. Wood color, a sort of yellowish brown, is fashionable and a very pleasant, rich color. For stairs, a mixed or moss center is preferable to a plain one. Layers of paper bent over the edge of each stair step mitigates the wear on the carpet. For a library, or small parlor, a carpet with aborder is quite the thing. Borders of body Brussels come at $1.50 per yard, and are half of the carpet width. Layers of newspapers under a carpet are preferable to straw, (some lay straw over paper.) It may seem superfluous to assert that a carpet should always be made, widths sewed together, before being put in use. But having seen carpets "more than once" put down in that shilly-shally way, we enter a protest against it in the shape of a wish that every woman who puts one down so, will catch her foot, fall and break her—of it, (sub rosa, her head.)

When a carpet gets filled with dust take it up and give it a beating, if it is in the middle of January. Tea grounds, washed clean in cold water, and strewn over a carpet prior to sweeping, will gather up the dust. Salt scattered over in the same manner will act as a renovator. To renovate a Brussels or ingrain carpet, after thoroughly beating it and nailing it down, go over the surface (lightly if Brussels, more thoroughly if ingrain,) with a solution of beef's gall in water, using a cloth or scrub brush, and opening the doors and windows until the carpet is thoroughly dried. Another mode is to mix about five parts of corn meal with one of salt; moisten it *slightly*, and rub it on the carpet with a clean cloth, a breadth at a time, changing the cloth for a clean one as soon as solid. With plenty of cloth, meal and salt, soiled carpet may be made to look almost as good as new. Manipulating carpets is very hard work in any shape, and the "superior strength of *man*" should be brought into requisition at such times. In putting down carpets a man makes an excellent "stretcher," and if he does not provide a patent one he should never, *never* allow his women relatives to do such drudgery. Such work hurts a woman a hundred times more than it would to "vote."

Straw matting is cool and nice for summer wear, but it wears but briefly. It is from forty to fifty cents per yard, five-eighths in width. Hemp carpetings finds quite a sale with people who regard only *present* finances. It is cheap and wears cheap, and involves poor economy. Oil cloth, for halls and other rooms, comes in all widths, from twenty inches to as many feet. The designs in black and white, to imitate marble, are stylish and very neat. A kind for table covers, on canton flannel, in black and white, like New England marble, is in better taste than the fancifully designed ones on black ground.

It may be not amiss here to suggest that in selecting work, or dining-room tables, choose those that are not varnished on the top, if you want to enjoy them, and not be in fear every minute of spotting them with something hot.

Foot rests and stools are indispensible to one's comfort in the sewing, reading-room, or parlor. They can be bought in moquette for four dollars; in brussels from one dollar and fifty cents to three dollars. But an ingenious woman at home can make them, with no outlay of money. Pieces or remnants of carpeting, or brocatelle or if nothing better can be had than an out-of-date out-of-use old carpet-bag; or even one of those abominable; old-fashioned "coverlids" in great set patterns of blue or red—use such for outside material. For a stool, make it round, a foot high and a foot in diameter. The top may be in one piece, or in four or six parts, according to your cloth, and put together like "star" patch-work. The manufactured ones are often in two or three different designs, the seams corded with oilcloth, and the stuffing shavings. Hay may be used. The edge of the top piece may be cut in curves, which gives the stool a sort of fluted appearance. Make an ear for two sides, especially on the smaller ones, or foot rests. Castors on the bottom are an improvement. The lining and bottom may be of any strong cotton or linen material. Make some. They are a delight to tired feet, and excellent to kneel on at prayers.

A farmer in South Berkshire, Mass., has planted this spring one hundred and thirty-six varieties of potatoes—all the known named varieties, except four, and these he hopes to get in time for planting. He proposes to throughly test them all, giving to each the same soil and cultivation, and carefully weighing the crop obtained in a rod of drill.

Topping Tobacco.

Which is the best course to pursue in topping tobacco, high or low, is with many a disputed question. One set of growers claim that it is best to top low, not leaving more than twelve leaves or fourteen at the outside, according to the growth of the plant, the time of the season and the ability of the soil to carry out the crop, while others are inclined to leave from fourteen to sixteen leaves to the plant and would more if they would grow to any reasonable size. One set of growers will allow the plant to go untopped until the blossoms nearly or quite appear. Another class will pinch out the buds as soon as they begin to show themselves. Now which is the wisest and best course to pursue?

We think the low topped tobacco will give perhaps more pounds to the acre, and will be more uniform in size, make up more handsome looking hands, yet there will be too very thick and almost worthless leaves on the top of each plant—leaves that would have been first-rate if two or three more leaves had been left to grow above them, but they would not have been so large and heavy. But really, what are those thick and heavy leaves good for? If they ought to go into a low quality or grade of goods, why would it not be preferable to have those leaves that are so well situated upon the plant, and allow some smaller ones to grow for seconds or fillers. Certainly it does not pain one so much to put a small inferior leaf into seconds as it does a large one.

Our object should be to grow the finest and best quality of leaf that our lands will admit of. And I think that it is not the rule that the largest leaf is the best; on the contrary, these are very apt to be thick and heavy—too heavy for good, first-class wrappers. And what looks worse in a hand of tobacco than from two to four leaves, grown on the top of the plant, dark colored, thick, heavy and worthless?

Well, then, what would you recommend us to do? says the grower. We do not want to recommend any course to pursue, I simply want to call the attention of the grower to this matter, and ask him after considering the subject duly in all its bearings that he will give us his opinion, and, if convenient for him, to try a few plants both ways, and see if there is any difference, and then give his experience.

In regard to topping as soon as the buds appear, or waiting until many of them have blossomed, much depends on the season, the ability of the soil to mature the plant after topping, and the desirableness of having as much as possible topped at one time. Some think that they are surer of getting large top leaves by waiting until the stalk gets large and the leaf considerable size before topping. In regard to this, we have seen as large top leaves as we have ever seen where buds were pinched out soon after they appeared and we have thought that they were not quite so thick as when the plants were treated differently. We are satisfied that it would be folly in us to undertake to lay down any particular rule of universal application to the soils, and to all times in the season for topping, but generally, we should prefer to top pretty soon after the buds make their appearance, and not to be too anxious to get enormous great leaves on top.—*N. E. Homestead.*

"Only a Shop Girl."

The other day I heard these words used by a lady friend while speaking of an acquaintance, an estimable young lady, who was not ashamed of the fact that she earned her living on a shoe machine. The tone used by the lady referred to seemed to convey the impression that the girl in question was really injured by being "only a shop girl." Now I know a great many people who have just such erroneous impressions who really feel that if a girl works for a living she is a little below par in genteel society; but it seems to me that those people who earn their own subsistence are the only independent ones about us.

It is no degradation to either man or woman to be honorably employed; on the other hand, I always feel a respect for a young girl who thus takes her fortune into her own hands and quietly works for a living. I know of many girls who have good homes, and are free to live at home without work, but who prefer to work in a shop to idleness at home. Such girls are surely no less worthy of regard. I admire their energy, and say one such is worthy of a dozen of your lazy milk and water affairs, who idle away the hours of life, too lazy to work, and too proud to appreciate the beauty of independent labor.

Don't be ashamed to work, girls; go into a shop or kitchen, or anywhere that you can find suitable employment, and if anybody says or even looks, "only a shop girl," hold your head a little higher, and instead of taking the remark as a slur on your name or vocation, accept it as a compliment to your industry and independence. Ever give the world, by your industrious habits, the impression that a "shop girl" is really a little above *these girls who* for fear of being obliged to work, will be found living upon the hard earnings of parents who can ill afford the burden, but who, with a singular mixture of pride and poverty, encourage the inactivity of their children, and uncomplainingly work early and late to support girls who are much better able to work for themselves, but who at the same time look down on a shop girl. I am ashamed of their blind foolishness.

I had rather be a shop girl, working to pay board at home or abroad, clothe myself, and enjoy many leisure hours devoted to reading or study. And another thing, girls, remember, it is more honorable to have the hands soiled by work on a shoe machine, than to see the gray hairs growing thicker on a father's head, or the furrows deeper on his brow, and for hard work, to support a family too lazy to support themselves, and too proud to soil their delicate hands by contact with a shoe machine, or any means of honorable employment.

Show me a smart, active girl, who is neither afraid nor ashamed to work, and I will show you a girl, who will make a good wife and a useful member of society.

A SHOP GIRL.

Clean up! Clean up!

I visited a friend lately, and here is about the way we talked. I arrived at night, and in the morning got up early and took a walk out around over his place. After breakfast, as we sat on the porch, I said, "You've got a nice place here—a beautiful view plenty of fine trees, &c., but your place is so confounded dirty that it takes away all my pleasure in looking at it."

"Eh! what do you mean?"

"Why, just this: your crops evidently have been well cared for the past year; your vines are nicely trimmed and trained; but there is that old barrel of ashes just as you left it after the leach was over; there's that old refuse litter of broken and spare boards just beside the barn door; there's your old sleigh left, I should think, just where the snow left you and it; there's that old wagon, bold before us as we sit, evidently long out of use; and forty more things I could name, to say nothing of the loose straws, flying papers, bits of broken boards, an occasional stone, etc., that are all around and annoy the eye wherever I go; and this is what I mean when I say your place is a fine one, but it is 'confounded' dirty."

"Well, well; I don't know but you are right; my good wife has always been talking in the same strain, but I would not listen. However, I believe when I look at it there is too much truth and reality in it, and I promise to go to work and clean up, so that when you come to visit me again you cannot thus find fault."

How many readers of the NORTH CAROLINIAN are there to whom these remarks are applicable I know not; but I do say farmers and gardeners—those who have all around them blooming and blossoming, tree and vine, producing fruit and flower, are too liable to leave some litter of old boards, barrels, ash leach, an old wagon or harrow just where it happens, and so gradually accustomed to it that they see not the blemish it gives to their place. It is said a hint is something of more value than long detailed advice, and on that I'll now rest, hoping to see the hint taken.

Sprung Knees.

Can you or any of you readers give a remedy for a horse "sprung" in the fore legs? I have two fine work animals affected in that way. Do if possible give me a remedy.—JAMES J. Davis, *Augusta, Ga.*

Jennings says "this trouble does not always result from an injury to the leg or strain of the tendons; it is more often found in horses that have bad corns in their feet. Six out of ten spring kneed horses will be found to have corns. If these be of recent growth there is a fair prospect of straightening of the limbs by removing the corns. Under any other circumstances all treatment is useless." The same author gives the following directions about the treatment of corns: "The hoof, around the corn, should be cut away so as to prevent pressure from the shoe; the corn should bewell cut out and burnt with a hot iron, or the permanganate of potosh. He should then be carefully shod, and if the frog is elastic, a bar shoe nicely fitted with a perfectly level bearing, would be best; if how ever, the frog is hardand unyielding, such a shoe may prove injurious. Flaxseed poultices frequently applied to the feet, together with the use of hoof ointment, will be found effectual; a run at grass without shoes will also prove beneficial."

Recipes.

The following recipe has been recommended as a cure for damp walls: Remove the whole of the damp plaster down to the surface of brick or stone walls, rake out the joints, clean and well wet the surface; lay on a coat of good hydraulic cement, mixed with one-sixth sand; be careful to cover every part of the brick or stone, and broom or otherwise roughen the surface of the cement while soft; let this stand a few days to get a hard skin on it, then replaster in the usual way. It will not do well to finish the inside surface with hydraulic cement, as condensations will take place on the surface in damp weather. If speed in execution be desired, the surface may be finished with plaster of Paris or hard finish.

To remove mildew from clothes, mix soft soap with powdered starch, half as much salt, and the juice of a lemon; lay it on the part with a brush; then lay the article on the grass day and night till the stain comes out. Iron stains may be removed by the salt of lemons. Many stains may be removed by dipping the linen in sour butter milk, and then dry it in a hot sun; wash it in cold water; repeat this three or four times. Stains caused by acids may be removed by tying some pearlash up in the stained part; scrape some soap in cold soft water, and boil the linen until the stain is gone.

Inquiries.

Will some one please to inform me how to destroy very small *red* ants; also, black ones?

How to keep worms from dried fruits? How to keep lard from moulding in the summer time? And oblige—A SUBSCRIBER.

Before putting dried fruits away they should be thoroughly heated, to kill whatever germs of bugs or worms may have been deposited therein. A good way to do it is to place the fruits in a steamer, over a kettle of boiling water, and occasionally stir them about until all are heated. Then spread out, and, as soon as dry, put in paper boxes or bags, and place these in sacks of cotton or linen, and hang up. We have known dried fruits to keep nicely in a closely covered earthen jar. It is well to examine fruits often, and, if suspicious of anything wrong, look them over carefully, and heat thoroughly, but not so much as to cook them.

Sweenie.

A subscriber at Owego, N. Y., asks what he can best do for a horse afflicted with sweenie. Sweenie is the result of some injury to the limb; and the cause of the contraction of the muscles is often remote from where such contraction appears. We have published heretofore a good many recipes for its cure. Here is one which has proved effectual during twenty years' experience: Oil of spike, one ounce; oil origanum, two ounces; tar, one ounce; crude oil, amber, two ounces; spirits of turpentine, two ounces; pulverized cantharides, one-half ounce. Mix and shake well before using. Two tablespoonfuls to the shoulder (or part afflicted, if you can locate it,) well rubbed in, is enough per day.

The only thing to increase a colt's mane is to keep the roots perfectly clean and frequently comb and plait it.

Dr Holland says fruit trees in Switzerland are entirely exempt from the ravages of insects and accounts for the fact by the great abundance of sparrows.

A patent has been obtained for the manufacture of water proof paper. It will be no uncommon thing, by and by to carry a quart of milk home in a paper bag.

Anson Parker of Londonderry, Vt., lately took an elm tree root from the bank of the river which masured forty-two and one-half feet in length, with a diameter the largest place of three-eights of an inch.

A farmer in Ohio had a thrifty orchard, which blosomed freely but bore no fruit. He washed twenty of the trees once a week with a strong soapsuds, and was gratified by a fine harvest the subsequent season.

Wheat clubs have been organized in different parts of the South. Each member pays so much into the treasury, and all the money thus received is to be given to the man who harvests the best acre of this cereal.

A simple, cheap, and easy way to get bees out of honey boxes, is to place an barrel anywhere about the apiary to suit your convenience Remove the boxes from the hives and place them in it; then lay a dark cloth over the top of the barrel, leaving a space at one side large enough for one or two bees to fly or crawl out at a time. You may then leave for other work and return at your leisure, without fear of robber bees. I have tried this plan several years, sometimes placing a dozen boxes in a barrel at one time. and never yet knew a bee to return to the barrell for honey, nor a cell to be uncapped.

If any one has a cheaper, quicker, or easier way not patented, I should like to hear of it.—JOHN L. RICE, *Rensselaerville, N., Y.*

FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (mechanical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling Streets. Aug. 5–6m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STIEFF PIANOS.

The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

Referees who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
Blind Institute, Staunton, Va.

Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

STEAMBOATS.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Daily Line between ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal,

Carrying U. STATES MAIL and EXPRESS.

The new and swift Steamers "ELIZABETH CITY," Capt. W. A. HARNEY, and "GEORGE WASHINGTON," Capt. S. N. SLEIGHT, with excellent accommodations for passengers and freight, will leave Elizabeth City daily, at 5 A. M., for Norfolk (Sundays excepted), touching all intermediate landings. Returning, leave Norfolk after the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

For freight or passage, apply to Jno. H. Kenyon, Agent, Eliz. City, or W. A. Duke, Agent, Wills' Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

C. C. ALLEN,
July 1, 1869—tf. Gen'l Agent.

BLACKWATER LINE.

THE STEAMER ELLA

has resumed her trips on the Blackwater mail route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, down; up same hours except during Nag's Head season, when she will go up the river Sunday nights. Same hours as before on Friday nights.

T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.
5—tf

FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer ELLA will leave Franklin Depot every Friday morning for Nag's Head, touching all wharves on the Chowan, Edenton and Plymouth. Fare $5 round trip. Leave Elizabeth City every Saturday for Nag's Head, and return on Sunday following. Fare $3 round trip. T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
5—tf By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S
PATENT
Alum & Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES
Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR
SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
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BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
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Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
(oldest safe manufactrers)
Principal Warehouses { 365 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Phila. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O
And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

MEDICAL NOTICE

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—
For consultation with another Physician, $5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case..... 2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day..... 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night..... 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile..... 2 00
" each after mile, per mile..... 50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather..... 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather..... 1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

MEDICAL.

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of exercetion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinitry passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will ur them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

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☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6–5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE
LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winters, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 2.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and fine neighborhood; has a one-story dwelling house with four rooms; good, out-buildings, garden, &c.—House new and in good order. Price, $500 cash.

LOT No. 3.—A lot in Elizabeth City, containing half an acre, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Has a one-story dwelling with four rooms, new and in good order; good garden and outbuildings. Price, $500 cash.

LOT No. 4.—A fine farm in Pasquotank Co., N. C., fifteen miles from Elizabeth City, and within one mile of a deep, navigable water-course, contains 243½ acres. This is a splendid stock farm; 75 acres cleared, balance in wood. The cleared land will produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is well adapted to cotton. Has a small dwelling and outhouses. Wood land rich, and has pine, oak, hickory and other timber upon it. Pleasant neighborhood. Price $2,000: $500 cash, balance in six and twelve months.

LOT No. 5.—A tract of land in Tyrrell county, N. C, containing two hundred acres—50 acres cleared. The wood land has upon it pine, oak, maple, and other timber in abundance, and of fine quality. Price $2,000; $800 January 1st, 1870, balance in three equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months from January 1st, 1870. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 8.—A valuable tract of timber land in Camden county, N. C., two and a half miles from Elizabeth City, immediately on the river, where a vessel drawing ten feet of water can come within forty yards of the shore. The growth is mainly juniper and cypress. Probably 1,000,000 shingles, any quantity of railroad ties, and 1,000,000 cords of wood can be gotten from it. There are two large islands of high land upon it, containing 100 acres or more, and the land is very rich. The tract can be bought for $2 an acre. Immediate possession given.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 24.—One acre lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having a nice two-story dwelling upon it containing five rooms. Has, also, two other one-story houses, cook-house, good garden, &c. Price $2,000, on liberal terms.—The dwelling is new, and cost $2,500 to build it. Possession immediately.

LOT No. 25.—Two houses and lots, containing one acre each, in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., having comfortable new one-story houses upon them with four rooms each, cook-houses, gardens, on a good street and pleasant neighborhood. Can be bought for $500 each, and on liberal terms. Possession in two months.

LOT No. 26.—A house and lot in the town of Nixonton, in the county of Pasquotank, containing about one acre of land, and has a store upon it 30 by 60 feet, and one and a half stories high, in good order. Also, a warehouse thirty by fifty feet, in good order. This is a fine opening for a retail merchandise business—probably the best stand for business in this section of the State. Price $900, $500 in cash, the balance twelve months credit. Possession can be given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5½ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 31.—House and lot in the suburbs of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing about an acre of ground, with two-story dwelling, having five good rooms, in good order, with kitchen and other out-houses, new. Title unquestionable and possession given immediately. Price $1,200 cash.

LOT No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price

LOT No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT No. 34.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water course, containing 120 acres (with a two-story dwelling, kitchen, barn, stable, and good fishery, where 60,000 fish may be taken at one haul. Price $2,000 cash. One of the most desirable farms in the county, the fishery alone worth $5,000.

LOT No. 35.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 180 acres, the above, on a deep, navigable water course, where a vessel carrying 4,000 bushels can lie within forty feet of barn. Land rich, and well adapted to cotton, corn, clover, vegetables, fruit, &c. Good and very desirable purchase. Buildings dilapidated. Price $2,500; one-half cash in twelve months.

LOT No. 37.—A farm near the above county, better land, and having superior buildings, immediately on Little river, where a vessel carrying 6,000 bushels can lie within 200 yards of barn, and the land will produce forty to fifty bushels of corn, half wheat, and one bale of cotton per acre. $20 per acre, on reasonable terms.

LOT No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation" in Bertie county, on Cashie river, nine miles from Windsor, containing 1,000 acres, of which are cleared, the balance is timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The tenements are equal to any in the county, the dwelling house was built by Gov. Swain, one of the finest and largest in the State, contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious out-houses on the place. On the farm is an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, embracing the best. The soil is unsurpassed in the county, capable of